THE RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET

BRINGS JOY TO THE CANDIDATES' MEARTS-VICTIMS OF " OFFEN-

SIVE PARTISANSHIP." IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE, 1

Washington, May 3.-The return of President Cleveland and the members of his Cabinet who ac-companied him to Chicago has revived the drooping spirits of the office-seekers and their backers, for whom the last week has been a dreary one indeed. They reappeared in considerable force at the White House and the several Executive Departments to-day, and before Saturday the scramble will be as fierce and the pressure as severe as it was a month In some of the States like Virginia, where state elections are to take place this year, the tusstee over Federal offices excites lively and peculiar interest among rival candidates for nominations, and this adds zest to the competition. So far as Virginia is concerned, however, there is not much doubt that the wishes of Colonel O'Ferrell, who is : candidate for the nomination for Governor, will be respected, for President Cleveland probably realizes that he is under heavy obligations to him for ser cices rendered before and during the Chicago Con vention. The appointments of a United States District-Attorney and a United States Marshal in West Virginia to-day indicate that Senator Faulkner's ince in matters of patronage in that State is still potential, and that the Administration can rely upon his zealous and loyal support of any policy it may desire to carry out.

Among to-day's callers at the White House was Representative Oates, of Alabama, who was anxious to impress the President with the fact that some of the Federal oficeholders in that state who are Re-publicans have been guilty of "offensive partisanship" of the most flagrant and vicious sort. Cleveland of course was grieved to learn this fact. and it is undergood that he assured the Alabama Congressman that if charges should be filed and properly supported the offending officials would be removed and their places filled with Democrats, who of course would never be guilty of

offensive partisanship." It is expected that within a few weeks "offensive partisanship" will cause the removal of a large number of Republicans who hold office, and whose terms have not expired. Among men who are already marked as early victims of this crusade to rescue the public service from the grasp of "offensive partisans" is United States Marshal Buck, of Georgia, whose very name, it would appear, is so terrible that it is used by Georgia Democratic mothers to frighten their unraly children into silence and submission. For weeks the Demo cratic newspapers of that State have been clamoring for Colonel Buck's removal before the expiration of his official term, and Georgia Senators and Representatives have been doing the same thing at the White House and the Department of Justice. Some of them, a little more than four years ago, wrote letters and signed petitions in favor of the appointment of Colonel Buck to a place in the President's Cabinet-letters and petitions in which his high character, his pre-eminent abilities, his sterling integrity and his virtues as a citizen were set forth in glowing terms. The same men now deem him unfit to serve out his term as a United States Marshal simply and solely because he is a Republican, for no charge is made against his official or personal integrity, or his efficiency. In other words, he stands exactly as he did four years ago when Georgia Governors, Senators, Judges and other when Georgia Governors, Schators, Juages and other prominent Democrats recommended him for a Cabinet office, without his knowledge or personal solicitation.

The quidnanes say to night that "a large list of important appointments will be announced to morrow or on Friday, at the latest." This is a proclamation which has appeared so often from the same source during the last two months that even office seekers, who, as a rule, are among the most hopeful and credulous of men, have ceased to pay much attention to it.

stay of "Headsman" Maxwell in the bracing The stay of "Headsman" Maxwell in the bracing climate of Genesec County was brief, but he returned with vigor and strength renewed to such a degree that no less than 135 appointments of fourth-class post-masters were announced to-day, the biggest day's work he has done since he eatered upon the duties of his office. Among the seckers for fourth-class postoffice appointments to-day was John Y. McKane, who was escorted by Congressman Coembs. If Mr. McKane was hunting bigger game, he would not admit it.

LIKELIHOOD OF ANTI-CHINESE RIOTS. PRECAUTIONS TAKEN BY THE STATE DEPART-MENT-THE GEARY LAW TO BE ARGUED NEXT WEEK.

Washington, May 3.-Reports received by the Chinese Minister within the last few days indicate the probability of outbreaks on the Pacific Coast against the Chinese residents. The tenor of these reports was communicated on Monday to Acting Secretary Adee, and last night, upon the return of Secretary Gresham from Chicago, telegrams were sent to the Governors of several Western States advising them existence of these reports, and requesting them to take measures to prevent any serious infractions of The authority for the report is not disclosed, but the action of the Chinese Minister was taken, it is said, so that in case there was trouble from which the Chinese suffered, either in person or property, the United States might properly be held indemnity for losses sustained.

The proceedings to test the constitutionality of the Geary Chinese Exclusion Act are being prosecuted by the Chinese Six Companies of San Francisco. The concurrence of the Federal authorities to expedite the hearing was secured by the Chinese Legation through the Departments of State and Justice. The Chinese residents of the United States to a large extent are subservient to the Six Companies, and follow the advice given by its officials in all matters. The companies advised the Chinese not to register as required by the act; but the Chinese Minister advis the subjects of his Government to respect the law Within the last two days there has been a breaking away from the Six Companies to some extent, and the applicants for registration at San Francisco are more numerous than can be accommodated by the present force. The Collector has asked the Treasury Department for additional help. No arrests will be made for violations of the law until after the Supreme Court has passed upon the measure. Should the law be sustained it is said there can be nothing like a general enforcement of it until Congress makes an appropriation to meet the expenses.

The question of the constitutionality of the Exclusion law will come up for argument in the Supreme Court a week from to-day. For the Six Componi Mr. Choate, of New-York, and J. Hubley Ashton, will appear, and for the Government Solicitor-General

The health officer at Astoria, Oregon, to-day tele graphed to the Treasury Department that the steamer Danube had arrived at that port from Hong Kong. Chins, with 600 Chinese on board. These Chinesevere destined for Portland, Oregon. In the course of his medical examination he also examined their papers, and he expresses tile opinion that nearly all of the 600 Chinese have hogus certificates. Assistant Secretary Spaulding at once telegraphed to the Col-lector at Portland, Oregon, to exercise the greatest caution in examining the papers of this batch of Chinese.

The Chinese, who have been treating the Geary law with silent contempt, are weakening now, a Saturday draws near. General Michael Kerwin, collector of internal revenue, was seen at his office, No. 114 Nassau-st., yesterday, and said: "Fully thirty Chinese came in here yesterday to register, but as a large number of them were sellors I registered only a few. In my opinion the Chinese sailor rees not come under the law. This morning there have al ready come in about a dozen men to register. the most part they are men who are employed in the various Chinese laundries about the city. The law goes into force on Saturday, and in the natural course of events some men will probably be arrested. We may, however, allow the law to lie in abeyance for a few days."

A NEW COMMANDER FOR THE NEWARK. Washington, May 3 .- The United States steamship Newark, one of the crack cruisers of the Navy, is

Is a terror to timid voyagers, scarcely less on account of the perils of the deep than the almost certainty of sea sickness. The best curative of mal de mer is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which settles the atomach at once and prevents its disturbance. To all travelers and tourists, whether by sea or land, it presents a happy medium between the nauscous or ineffectual resources of the medicine chest, and the problematical benefit derivable from an unmedicated alcoholic stimulant, no matter how pure. The jarring of a railroad our often produces atomachic disorders akin to that caused by the relling of a ship. For this the Bitters is a prompt and certain remedy. The use of a brackish water, particularly on long voyages in the tropics, inevitably breeds disorders of the stomach and bowels. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters mixed with inpure Tater nullifies its impartites. ter's Stomach Bitters, which settles the stomach at ers mixed with impure Water nullifles its impurities. Harly it counteracts malarial and other prejudicial sences of climate or atmosphere, as well as the effects and fatigue. Use it for aldney complaints,

to have a new commander—Captain Silas Terry. Captain Terry, who has been on duty at the Navy Department for some time, has been ordered to prepare for sea service, and will receive directions to command the Newark in a few days.

CAN CLEVELAND SWAY THE PARTY? DIVERSE VIEWS ON SILVER THAT WILL MAKE THE REPEAL OF THE SHERMAN

LAW DIFFICULT. Washington, May 3 (special).- The number of prominent and influential Pemocratic Senators and Representatives who have been in Washington during the last few days has not been large enough to afford an opportunity to obtain an intelligent idea of the drift of opinion among members of the majority is Congress in regard to the declared policy of the Administration in favor of the repeal of the Silver Purchase law. Indeed it probably would be difficult to discover the drift if all of them were here, so varying and conflicting are the individual opinions of

Democratic statesmen on tals subject. It is safe to say, now-ver, that almost all of them maintain that the repeal of the present law will be impossible except "upon conditions." In other words, there must be a "compromise" which will be satis-factory to free-silver Democrats. Some indicate that the restoration of the so-called Bland law would satisfy them; others say that they would accept that law with an amendment requiring the collage of 4,000,000 standard silver dollars each month; a much larger number apparently insist that free and unlimited coinage of silver must be the price paid for the repeal of the existing law, and a few men like Representatives Oates and McMillin are of the opinion that the law might be repealed if the bill should also contain a provision to repeal the tax on state bank circulation . It is noticeable that at least two Democratic members of the Committee of Finance, Se Voorhees and Harris, hold that the Act of 1890 ha had nothing whatever to do with the outflow of gold

The naked proposition to repeal the tax on State bank circulation was defeated in the House of Repre sentatives less than a year ago by a majority of 32 on a motion to suspend the rules, to carry which required a two-thirds vote. The motion was made by Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, on Jane 6, 1892, a little more than a fortnight before the Chicago Convention declared in favor of the repeal. On that motion 84 Democrats were recorded in the affermative and 74 Democrats were recorded in the negative. All the Republicans present and voting were recorded in the negative. The vote was taken in a thin house, and when nearly eighty Democrats were absent or not voting. Of the eighty-four Democrats who voted for the motion fifty-nine are members of the Lilld Congress, and of the seventy-one who voted against if thirty-rine were re-elected, while twenty-one of them are to be succeeded by Republicans. on a motion to suspend the rules, to carry which re-

NAVAL OFFICERS AND OUTSIDE WORK. OBJECTIONS OFFERED TO THE SYSTEM IN

VOGUE-SLOW PROMOTION IN THE NAVY. Washington, May 3 (Special).-It is not unlikely private business firms will in the near future have to give up their more or less incrative engage ments on share and return to their and eral duties on board ship. No less than six teen of these officers are now on leave of absence with pay, and are regularly connected with business concerns which are supplying the Navy with various kinds of materials required in the construction and equipment of modern ships. The practice of granting leaves to officers for this purpose began with the beginning of the work of rehabilitating the Navy and has gradually grown to its present proportions. The early idea was that it would be of great advantage to the Government to have the benefit of an officer's professional knowledge and experience at manufactories in connection with the development of armor, projectiles, machinery and tools. This was the case when the manufacture of such materials was an "infant industry," but it is now asserted that the "children can stand alone" and "nurses" are no longer necessary.

Public attention has been attracted to such em ployment of naval officers and several protests have en lodged against it by persons in private life Many naval officers also protest against the practice and argue that those who wear the blue are educated and paid for a particular purpose, and that if they find their calling distasteful or not sufficiently lucra-tive they should resign and not force others to perform their legitimate duties ashore and affoat. It is understood that Secretary Herbert has the officers se engaged "on the list," and that at no distant day he will take some action. Some of the cases where officers are privately employed are meritorious ones under arrangements connected with which the Gov-erument is actually receiving a fair return for privileges extended. It is doubtful, however, if the Department can afford to discriminate when the work of decapitation begins. The salaries received by these officers from private employment vary from about \$1,800 to \$5,000 a year. In several cases it is said that officers also share in the profits of the companies by which they are employed.

It has been maintained for years by naval officers this country that the zeal-killing feature of the peace officers have no opportunity for promotion out side of the usual course, "waiting for dead men's shoes," as they express it. There are officers in the grade of ensign—the lowest commissioned rank—who are thirty-five years old. Officers rarely ever reach the grade of Bentenant nowadays until they are about forty. Commander's rank is only attained when fifty years are creeping on, and when an officer is too often physically as well as mentally not at his best. Be tween the ages of twenty-one and fifty officers of th Navy necessarily hold subordinate places, and only ionally, by accident or other good luck, achieve the distinction and responsibility of a command over A comparison of promotion in the United States and foreign navies at this time is appropriate and interesting. Such a comparison will show that the "growls" of naval officers are not unreasonable. As commander's rank is the ambition of every officer comparisons with grades which carry

with them independent authority are given. Comparisons of promotion in lower grades are ever Comparisons of premotion in lower gardens. Excepting Spain's representative, the American admirals entered the service from about four to sixteen years before their foreign comrades. Admiral Howard, of the Argentine Republic, entered in 1-60: Admiral Magnaght, of Italy, in 1857, and Admiral De Libraa, of France, in 1851. Admiral Gherardt was a hardy young sait in 1846. Among the capitains and commanders the comparison is more unfavorable to American officers. Capitain Sicard, of the Miantonomo's, joined the Navy in 1851, and Capitain Watson, of the San Francisco, and Capitain Casey, of the Newark, in 1856. Capitain Pipon, commanding the Magletone, commanding the English Navy in 1862; Capitain Fleet, commanding the Blake, in 1866. Capitain D. Libero, commanding the Blake, in 1866. Capitain D. Libero, commanding the Giovanni Bausan, and Capitain Sioile, commanding the Dogall, entered the Italian Navy in 1865. When this comparison is extended to subordinate officers it is seen that the Americans are with few exceptions middle-aged men, while the foreigners are young and nore active. The average of ficers thirty. more discouraging to United States officers. Except

FOR A SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT. DESIGNS AND PROPOSALS INVITED BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Washington, May 3 (special).-The Navy Depart ment issued to-day a notice to naval architects, en gineers and others concerning the designs and con struction of a submarine torpedo boat for the Navy. reference to the circular specifying the general repairements of which appeared in these dispatches : few days ago. The Department now invites reputable manufacturers of vessels and ordnance, or officers of the Navy, having experience in such work, to submion or before June 20 designs for a submarine boa which will conform to its demands. Proposals for constructing such a boat as the Department require must accompany the designs. The boat is to be built within the United States and must be made of domes tic material. Each design submitted must be accompanied by a statement of the price to be charged in case the Department should decide to purchase the same. If any patented invention is to be used it carrying out the bont's design, the price at which the device and the right to manufacture it will be sold to the Government is to be furnished. Under the Department's requirements no boats which cannot in case of emergency be wholly submerged will be acceptable, and a displacement exceeding 150 tons is not favored. The boat should be capable of carryin tive automobile torpedoes and be fitted to fire two at a time, either when on the surface or when sub It is the desire of the Department in this merged. natter that a great number of proposals may be received. Inventors will not therefore be limited to the submission of a single design, but each is invited

Referring to the Department's requirements in the case, Commodore sampson, Chief of the Bureau o case, Commodore sampson, Chief of the Bureau of ordnance, said to-day that suggestions as to special features of submarine boats were not sufficient; but that only complete designs, showing a thoroughly practicable vessel which would meet the varying conditions of naval service would be considered. The Commodore expressed considerable pleasure at the fact that the Department had already received no less than twenty letters from domestic inventors making the first three posed boat. These lotters came from all ports of the country, and show a keen interest in this new denarture in mayal construction.

to present as many as he may see fit.

HODCMAN'S MACKINTOSHES Sensible and Stylish.

Adj. Fifth Avc. Hotel. BROADWAY. IT MAY BE AN INCOME TAX SUGGESTIONS FOR INCREASING THE REV

ENUE. WESTERN DEMOCRATS SAY TAX THE INCOMES OF THE EASTERN "PLUTOCRATS"

> AND REVISE THE TARIFF. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, May 3.-Whether the Administra ion will find "in multitude of counsellors safety" will, of course, depend upon the wistom of the men whose counsel it accepts, but of one thing there can be no doubt, and that is the "multitude." A considerable portion of this multitude, according to "The st. Louis Republic," "The Atlanta Constitution" and other Administration newspapers in the south and Southwest, demands that Congress shall impose tax on incomes sufficient to supply any deficiency in the revenues which may be caused by a revision of the tariff on Free Trade lines. "The Republic argues that a tax of 5 or 10 per cent on all incomes over \$10,000 a year made payable in gold, "will in sure an abandance of gold in the Treasury and will also give ample funds to meet the constant increase of expenditures for pensions." The same paper editorially declares;

"Democrats understand very well the pressur which Secretary Carlisle is subjected by the millionaires and gold speculators, and he will find all Democrats ready to support him in carrying out a He need not ask from these asolent and dictatorial people a single dellar, either If he wants another \$100, 0.0,000 in gold, or if he needs \$200,000,000 or \$300,0005000 to do what the plutocrats call maintaining the public credit, the Democratic party and the Democratic Congress will see that he gets it. Let him give these people to understand that it is inconsistent with the dignity of the United States, under the Democratic Administration, to beg from them or to accept favors from them, and that it is inconsist-ent with both law and justice to borrow from them to help them corner money against the people. an rely on it that the Democratic Congress will give the Treasury all the gold that can possibly be called for. Ten per cent or even 5 per cent on the incomes of such plutocrats as Andrew Carnegle and William Waldorf Aster will give gold enough and to spare. "Let Mr. Carlisle show the confidence he is entitled to feel from knowing that in carrying out a

The proposition to restore the "war tax" on in-comes has found strong Democratic support in Con-gress ever since that party first regained control of the House of Representatives after the Rebellion; in fact, it has never failed to command a Democratic majority whenever it has been brought forward. the XLVth Congress Carter Harrison, of Illinois, offered an amendment in the House on June 15, 1877, to an an amendment in the House on June 15, 1877, to an Internal Revenue bill then pending, providing for an theome tax. Despite the earnest appeal of Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, who had charge of the bill, to Democrats to vote the amendment down in order Democrats to vote the amendment down in order to save the other providens of the measure, sixtysty Democrats voted for it and only fifty seven against The only vote that Mr. Carlisle ever cast against an

me tax during his long service in Congress was on that occasion, and the same remark is true of Mr. Herbert, another member of President Cleve-Messrs, Blackburn and Culberson who are members of the incoming Congress, voted Covert, Hunton, Lockwood and Springer, who are also members of the LIHd Congress, were recorded in the negative. It is pertinent to remark here that Mr.

since he entered Congress.

In the second session of the XLVth Congress,
Representative McMahon, of Onio, on February 4,
1878, moved to suspend the rules and pass a resolution instructing the Ways and Means Committee to bring in a bill for an income tax. This motion was rejected by a vote of 165 year to 80 nays-lacking only four votes of the necessary two-thirds. No less than 113 Democrats voted for the motion, and only twenty-one against it. Among the Democrats who were recorded in the affirmative were Messrs. Carlisle and Herbert, now members of the Cabinet, and Messrs, Binckburn, Bland, Culberson, Hooker, Hunton, Mills and Money, all of whom will sit in the

A greater preponderance of Democrats in favor of an income tax was found in the XLVIth Congress. On May 12, 1878, Mr. Dibrell, of Tennessee, moved to suspend the rules and "restore the income tax." This motion was defeated by a vote of 111 years to 94 nays—two-thirds being required—bat nihety seven have the income tax and the constitution, was assistant pertunsiter at Lockport during Mr. Cleveland's first Administration. nays-two-thirds being required—but alnety-seven Democrats and nine Greenbackers voted for it and only ten Democrats against it. Among the Democrats who voted in the affirmative were the following who are members of the incoming Congress: Messrs, Blackburn, Culberson, Hatch, Hooker, McMillin, Mills and following appointments: burn, Culberson, Hatch, Hooker, McMillin, Mills and Money. Mr. Covert, who is also a member of the Lilld Congress, voted in the negative. Among the Greenback Representatives who voted for the motion of the United States for the District of West Virginia, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of West Virginia. was Adlot E. Stevenson.

Early in June, 1886, when the Oleomargarine bill was about to be brought to a final vote in the House of Representatives of the NLIXth Congress, Mr. Mills, of Texas, moved to recommit it to the Committee on Agriculture with instructions to substitute an income tax bill. The motion was lost by a vote of \$3 years to 188 nays, seventy ofne Democrats voting in the affirmative and sixty-four in the negative. Among the affirmative Democratic votes on this occasion ne were probably east by men whose chief anxiety was to defeat the pending measure, and some nega-Democrats who voted in the affirmative and who are members of the LHId Congress were Blanchard, Bland, Brecklaridge of Arkansas, Brecklaridge of Kentucky, Crain, Crisp, Culberson, McMillin, Mills, Oates, Oathwaite, Sayers, Stone of Kentucky, H. G. Turner, Wheeler, and Wilson of West Vicrinia. The Democrats who voted in the negative and who are also members of the LHIId Congress were Hynum, Dockery, C. H. Gleson, Hatch, Heard, Henderson of North Carolina, Holman, McCreary, O'Ferrall and Springer. In the Lth Congress the proposition for an inome tax was brought to a vote in the Senate by



Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. many, who live better than others, and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly idapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers, and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession because it acts n the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakoning them, and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c. and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Mr. Reagan, who on January 22, 1889, offered an amendment to the tariff bill then pending. His amendment provided for a tax of 5 per cent on all incomes from \$1,000 to \$5,000 a year; 71-2 per cent on all from \$5,000 to \$10,000 and 10 per cent on all in excess of \$10,000 a year. The amendment was rejected by a vote of twenty year to thirty-two mays, all the votes in the affirmative being cast by Democrats. The Democrats who voted for it and who are still members of the Senate were Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Daniel, Faulkner, George, Harrist Vance, Vest, Voorhees and Walthall. Only three Democrats voted in the regative, and only one of them-Mr. Pugh-

It will be seen from the foregoing summary that henever there has been an expression by vote in Congress during the last sixteen years on the subject of an income tax the Democrats in that body have

Congress during the last sixteen years on the subject of an income tax the Democrats in that body have supported it; they did so before the party had been brought to a solid front in favor of Free Trade, and when there was nothing in the condition of the revenues to suggest, much less demand, an increase of taxation. What they will do now or attempt to do in the same direction remains to be seen. The proposition to tax no income unless it exceeds \$10,000 a year, which is suggested by many of the advocates of such a tax is supported in an exceedingly "vigorous" cell orial in "The St. Louis Republic" of April 28, which concludes as follows:

"The Valley states will never surrender the principle of bimetallism laid down in the Democrate National pattern, but the advocates of bimetallism and free colinary are not ligoted. They are worshipping no fetich, and they are thoroughly willing to give logical monometallism a fair trial. They will meet the monometallism a fair trial. They will meet the monometallism a fair trial. They will meet the monometallism as sufficient to meet the demands of the exhausted Treasury to pay the pensioners, to allow the tariff to be reduced to a genulae basis of Democratic Free Trade, and to make it sure that when any calzen of New York or Booton who thinks the saiver dollar there will always be a gold dellar there subject to list demonal incomes as a means of maintaining the credit of the Government will undoubtedly prove so immensely popular in the West and South that when it is once fully understood very fluide more will be heard about the silver question. When Congress meets Secretary Carlisle will receive the enthusiastic support of his party in every Democratic measure he has adopted, and it will not be leng before Congress will put into the Treasury all the gold that any financier and capitalist can desire to see there. At least that is our opinion. We believe that the Democratic party has the knowicedge, the will and the ability to maintain the public credit and to find a solution

MEXICO IN NEED OF MORE REVENUE.

A NEW POSIMASTER AT PHILADELPHIA.

Washington, May 3.—The President late this after-noon, after the Cabinet meeting, settled the Philadel-

William Willams Carr is a son of the late Captain Carr, U. S. N., and was born in Philadelphia in 1853. He studied law in the office of George M. Dallas, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He has gained considerable reputation as a criminal lawyer, and has devoted much time to literary studies. He springer has voted against an income tax as often became an Assistant United States District Attorney under John R. Read in 1888. He was associate counsel in the celebrated hat trimmings case, and sisted in the preparation of the cases against the officers of the Spring Garden and Keystone National officers of the Spring Carden and Association to the harks of Philadelphia. He has always been an earnest Democrat, having been for several years past an active member of the Young Men's Democratic Association. He took a pronounced part in the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention last

> THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT KEPT BUSY. Washington, May 3.-When Postmaster-General Bissell has his next conference with the President on the subject of the appointment of Presidential postmasters, the latter will realize that during his absence

TWO WEST VIRGINIA APPOINTMENTS.

APPOINTED NATIONAL BANK EXAMINER. Washington, May 3.-Controller Eckels to-day appointed Edward J. Graham, of Albany, N. Y., National bank examiner for the Northetn district of New-York, vice L. H. Groesbeck, resigned.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

HEAVY RAINS ON THE COAST. Washington, May 3.-The storm central last night in the an income tax bill as an original proposition. The Atlantic Coast, causing heavy rains on that coast. A sec-

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

on; northeast gales. For Eastern Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, rain; clear-

to northwest.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware and Maryland, rain, followed by fair in the morning or by noon, fair Friday. For Virginia, generally fair, preceded by rain on the coast; fair Friday, ender at the coast. For the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Aldama, Missiscoppi, Louisiana, East in Texas and Arkansas, generally fair, or Western New York, Western Pennsylvania, Western Fridam and Ohio, generally fair, followed in the afternoon by Bight showers on the lakes; northwesterly winds. For Indiama and Hinots, generally fair, except light showers on Lake Michigan; slightly warmer in Hilmods; for Michigan, fair, preceded by showers in extreme cast cast, slightly warmer for Michigan. Sightly warmer for Michigan. For Indian and Solvenska, fair, preceded by showers on Lake Michigan; slightly warmer; for Michigans Solvens west coaster in wastern portions. For lowa and Nebraska, fair, followed by showers west coaster in western portions. For lowa and Nebraska, fair, followed by showers west coaster in western portions. For lowa and Nebraska, fair, followed by showers west coaster in western portions. For lowa and Nebraska, fair, followed by showers in extreme northwestern Nebraska; cooler in western portions and Kansas, cheerally fair; slightly cooler and showers in Kansas in the after200n.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS. Saterday, To-day,

now a member of the Senate.

in a dispatch from the City of Mexico to the Department of State, reports that a bill to put an export duty on jeniquen of 60 cents per 100 kilograms and on coffee of 33 per 100 kilograms, has passed the lower house of the Mexican Government by a unantmous vote. The new law, if it passes the Senate, of July 1, 1893. In reporting this bill to the lower house the Committee on Estimates say never before barrassments. This embarrassment is attributed by the report to the loss of crops in Mexico during the last two years and to the depreciation of silver, which such an extent has this decreased that unfavorable comment at home and abroad on the financial ability of the Mexican Government to meet its obligations

WILLIAM W. CARR APPOINTED TO SUCCEED

phia postoffice controversy by appointing William W. Carr as postmaster at Philadelphia, vice John Field,

Washington, May 3.-The President to-day made the

ond storm has moved southeast to Montana, the reasing in energy. The olearing committon has remained nearly sta-tionary in the toolf of St. Lawrence, and a relatively high pressure extends from Manitain to the Middle toulf. Ban has follen in the Atlantic States, and light aim in the upper lake region. The temperature has risen east of the Micsissippl, fallen in the Atlantic States, and remained hearly stationary elsewhere.

For Maine, rain; northeasterly winds, increasing. For New-Han pehire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhole Island and Connecticut, rain, clearing at night in Vermout and western portions of Massachusetts and Connecticut; north-

In this diagram a continuous white line shows the charges in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The broken line represents the temperature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, May 4, 1 a, m .- Stermy, cold weather prevailed yesterday, with high winds. The tempera-ture ranged between 55 and 45 degrees, the average (16%) being 13% decrees lower than on the correspon d y last year and 7% lower than on Tue-day. In and near this city to-day there will probably be rains weather, clearing in the afternoon.

San Francisco, May 3, 1893. ay. Saturday. To-day



The New Cinderella.

And left little Cindy alone in

"Ere you go to the ball, scrub all the doors, Scrub all the windows, scrub all the floors." This, their command when poor Cindy implores.

But her god-mother said: "Come Cindy dear, bustle! If you'd go to the ball, take GOLD DUST and hustle, Don't sit there and cry without moving a muscle!" In less than an hour her hard task was done.
In blue silk, and diamonds that shone like the sun,
She danced at the ball, and the prince's heart won.

MORAL-

If you'd get through your work, and go out to play, Buy a package of GOLD DUST, You'll find it will pay.

GOLD DUST Washing Powder



Is the best cleaner known—a scientific combination that gets away with dirties sight and which sells at half the price of "the other kinds." Try it.

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RAILROAD INTERESTS.

AID TO NORTHERN PACIFIC WITHDRAWN.

BRAYTON IVES SENDS A LETTER TAKING BACK THE OFFER MADE FOR A SYNDICATE.

A letter has been sent to the officers of the Northern Pacific Railroad by Brayton Ives, president of the Western National Bank, formally withdraw syndicate to undertake the funding of the floating debt of the Northern Pacific at 6 per cent for five years. Mr. Ives said yesterday that he wrote this letter simply because his previous communication had brought no answer from the officers of the company. His action, however, has revived in Wall street the criticisms that have been levelled against the company's management. Some of the stockhold proposition of the syndicate was made most teeusly and has been treated with contemptuous

The Tribune printed the plan at the time and gave names of the principal members of the proposed syndicate. It embraced some of the strongest banking houses and capitalists in the city. Since that nothing has been given out respecting the alwere said to be considering. The Ives plan proposed terms which were generally considered favorable to the company and there was no question as to the sincerity and responsibility of the bankers backing it. Why such a scheme should be rejected and no better plan offered in its place causes wonder among many of the security-holders. It is said, on excellent authority, that about \$1,000,000 of the floating debt matures along through July. This would have been snugly provided for under the stockholders' plan. Since the plan was submitted the monetary situation has grown decidedly worse and the outlook has be come more unsetted and uncertain. The stock holders opposed to the Villard management are in dignant at the failure to take advantage of the syndicate's proposition, and after Mr. Ives's formal with-drawal of the plan, the Northern Pacific management may not expect to secure the aid which was ten-dered by the capitalists who were anxious to place the company's finances beyond the stress of financial storms.

A RAILROAD SOLD AT AUCTION.

The Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railroad was sold under foreclosure proceedings at No. 111 Eroadway by Smyth & Ryan, auctioneers, yesterday, It was purchased for \$2,410,000 by D. U. Herrmann, chairman of the Reorganization Committee of security holders. The price paid will cover the principal and interest of the first mortgage, judgments, costs, etc., the banks of the trustees and leave about \$100,000 in the hands of the trustee

of the mortgage.

The road will be reorganized and become part of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad system. The new company will carry a first mortgage 5 per cent bond issue of \$2,600,000, covering all the property. A syndicate, headed by Vermilye & Co., will underwrite the bonds at 93 1-2. New preferred stock to the amount of \$1,500,000 will be issued to the holders of the old second mortgage bonds, and Messrs. Covert. Lockwood and from Washington the officials of the Department who \$4,000,000 common stock will be issued for the old springer, who are also members of that Congress, have charge of this branch of the work have not the negative.

The board of directors of the new company will invoted in the negative. clude D. U. Herrmann, Thomas P. Atkins, W. T. Hatch, H. B. Hammond and Frank C. Hollins, besides several directors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. The sale yesterday concludes a com-plicated ittigation which has extended over a period of four years.

LAKE SHORE DIRECTORS RE-ELECTED. Cleveland, May 3 .- A number of the most wealth raliway magnates in the country are in Cleveland to day to attend the annual meeting of the Lake Shore stockholders this morning. William K. Van derbilt, accompanied by President Newell and Di rector John De Koven, arrived in the city on a spectal train this morning. Treasurer Worcester, ac ompanied by his two sons, arrived last evening in their private car Courier. The meeting was short and there were no surprises. The old direc-tors were re-elected to serve three years, as follows: Cornellus Vanderbilt, New-York; Darius O. Mills New-York; James H. Reed, Pittsburg; Rasselar Brown, Warren, Penn. Thirty-nine millions of the fifty millions stock was represented in the voltag. The auditor's report showed the gross carnings to be \$22,415,382, increase, \$983,996; net, \$6,612,192; decrease, \$186,518. After the meeting the Vanderblit

The Mckel plate stockholders also held their an mual meeting to-day and re-elected the old Board of Directors. The auditor's report showed gross earnings, \$6,467,165; an increase of \$256,000; not earn ings, \$1,000,663, a decrease of \$23,000. The decrease in earnings of both roads was attributed to expense of equipment for the World's Fair business

A READING \$3,000,000 LOAN EXTENDED. Philadelphia, May 3.-It was announced this after-

noon that Spever & Co., of New York, have extended their \$5,000,000 loan to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, the collateral being the collateral trust 5s. Gettysburg and Harrisburg Railroad bonds and other comities. This, it is believed, practically complete the plan for rehabilitation.

A conference was held to-day between John Lowber

Welsh and other members of the syndicate, which striving to restore the Reading Company to solvency and ex-President Wilson, of the Pouglikeep le Bridge Company, and other bondhelders of the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England Raticoad. A propositio was virtually agreed upon that the bondholders should accept for three or four years. In then of the cash interest on their bonds, the \$1.0.0,000 of first mortgage bonds now in the treasury, the cash to be experded in permanent improvements. The bondholders are to take the 5 per cent bonds at 80 per cent of their face value, instead of at par, and the interest upon which the Reading defaulted on Monday is to be pald in cash.

While no official announcement has been made, it is learned to night that the entire issue of \$30,000,000 6 per cent bonds of the reorganization syndicate have been subscribed for and that tenders of additional subscriptions were refused. It could not be learned by whom the bonds were taken, but it was stated that a number of helders of the

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a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother
at WORCESTER,
May, 1851. "Tell

SOUPS. GRAVIES, SAUCE HOT & COLD May, 1851. "Tell
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that their sauce is
highly estermed in
ludia, and is in my
opinion, the most
palatable, as weil
as the most whilesome sauce that is
made."

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MEATS,

MEATS,

GAME,

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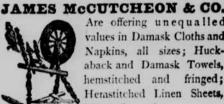
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eneral mortgage and income bonds were among the MEXICAN CENTRAL'S ANNUAL MEETING. Boston, May 3.—At the Mexican Central's annual ceiting to day about thirty stockholders were pres-

ent. Warren sawyer retired from the Board of Directors and A. A. Robinson, the new president, was chosen in his stead. With this exception the directors were re-elected by 324,987 shares. There was no opposition. Mr. Robinson will not proceed to Mexico to assume his datica for about four weeks. Meantime Mr. Reynolds will be acting president. GENERAL SMITH WILL ACT AS PRESIDENT. Pittsburg, May 3 .- H. W. Oliver and General Or lando Smith, of Baltimore, were unantmously elected

president and vice-president, respectively, of the Fittsburg and Western Railroad at the annual meeting. Mr. Oliver, being unable to attend to his own business and perform the duties of president, resigned the latter office, and was made chairman of the executive committee. Under the by-laws of the company General Saith will undertake the duties of president. A SOUTHERN ROAD SOLD AT AUCTION. Atlanta, Ga., May 3.-The Atlanta and Florida

Atlanta, Ca., any analysis auction to-day on the patition of the Cantroller General for taxes due the state. It was till in by Judge H. R. Tompkins, representing the Central Trust Company, for the bond-folders, who will reorganize the road at once. A STEVEDORE BEATEN AND ROBBED

Michael Burke, a stevedore employed in the New-York, Lake Eric and Western Rallroad, was brutally assaulted and relibed of \$200 in money, late on Tuesday night, at the southeast corner of Twenty-third-st, and Eleventh-ace. Burke wanted to pay his men and entered a liquer store to get change for a \$100 bill and two \$50 bills. Just as he left the store the gang set on him and after a desperate fight succeeded in getting the money. Now the police are trying to find the thleves.

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